

## **Vermont Mental Health Performance Indicator Project**

DDMHS, Weeks Building, 103 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05671-1601 (802-241-2638)

### MEMORANDUM

TO: Vermont Mental Health Performance Indicator Project  
Advisory Group and Interested Parties

FROM: John Pandiani and Monica Simon

DATE: July 11, 2003

RE: Change in Arrest Rate by Primary Substance of Abuse

This week's PIP is a follow-up to our earlier analysis of arrest rates for substance abuse service recipients before and after treatment ([www.state.vt.us/dmh/Data/PIPs/2002/pip081602.pdf](http://www.state.vt.us/dmh/Data/PIPs/2002/pip081602.pdf)). The analysis is in response to an inquiry from Al Bidorini (Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services) about change in arrest rates for service recipients who have different primary substance of abuse. As in the previous analysis, the subjects are all recipients of substance abuse services provided under the auspices of OADAP (Vermont's Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs) during FY2000.

The attached pages present arrest rates for FY1999 and FY2001 as well as the amount of change between pre- and post-treatment arrest rates for all subjects of this study. Arrest rates are presented for three distinct groups of service recipients: service recipients whose primary substance of abuse was alcohol (72% of all service recipients), those whose primary substance was marijuana/hashish (17%), and those with another primary substance of abuse (11%). Results are presented for the population of service recipients as a whole, for gender and age groups, and for Chittenden County and more rural areas in Vermont. Data for this analysis were provided by OADAP and the Vermont Department of Public Safety.

As you will see, decreases in arrest rates were found for all three substance categories. Service recipients whose primary substance of abuse was alcohol had almost a 40% decrease in arrest rates (26% vs. 16%) followed by service recipients whose primary substance of abuse was in our "Other" category (almost 20% decrease), and service recipients whose primary substance of abuse was marijuana/hashish (almost 10% decrease).

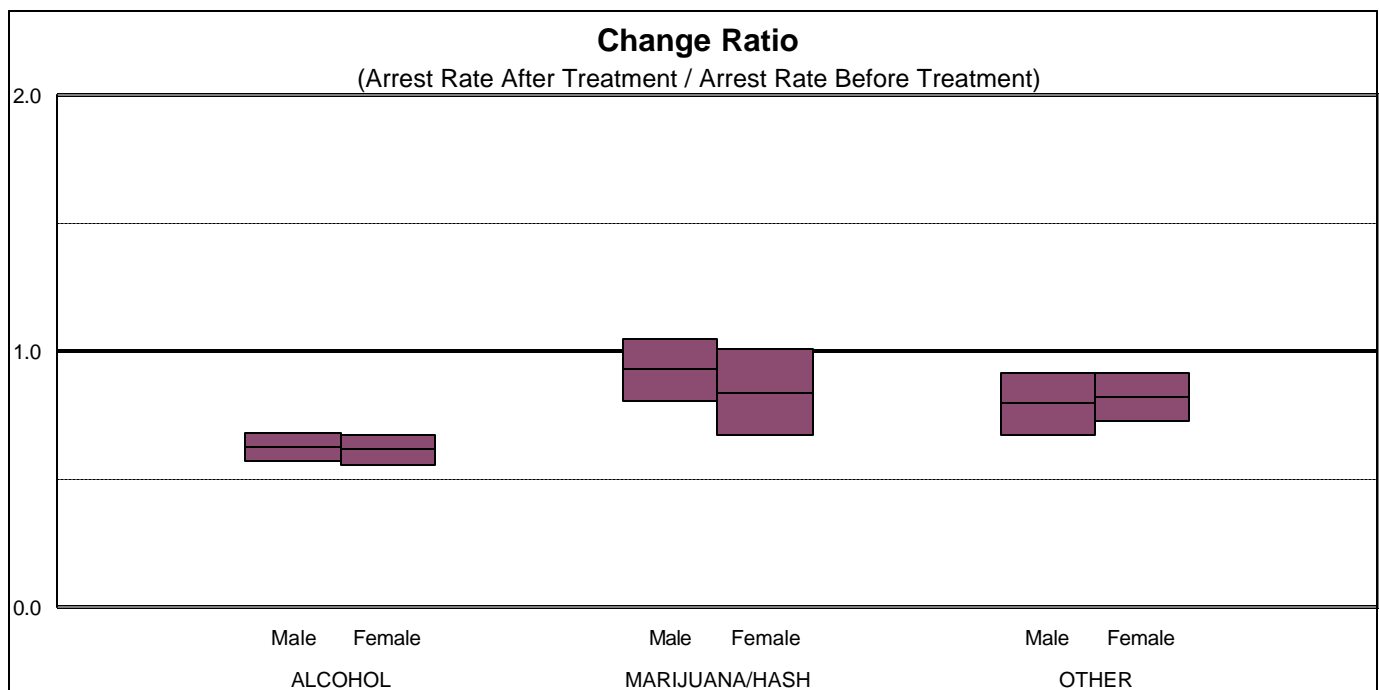
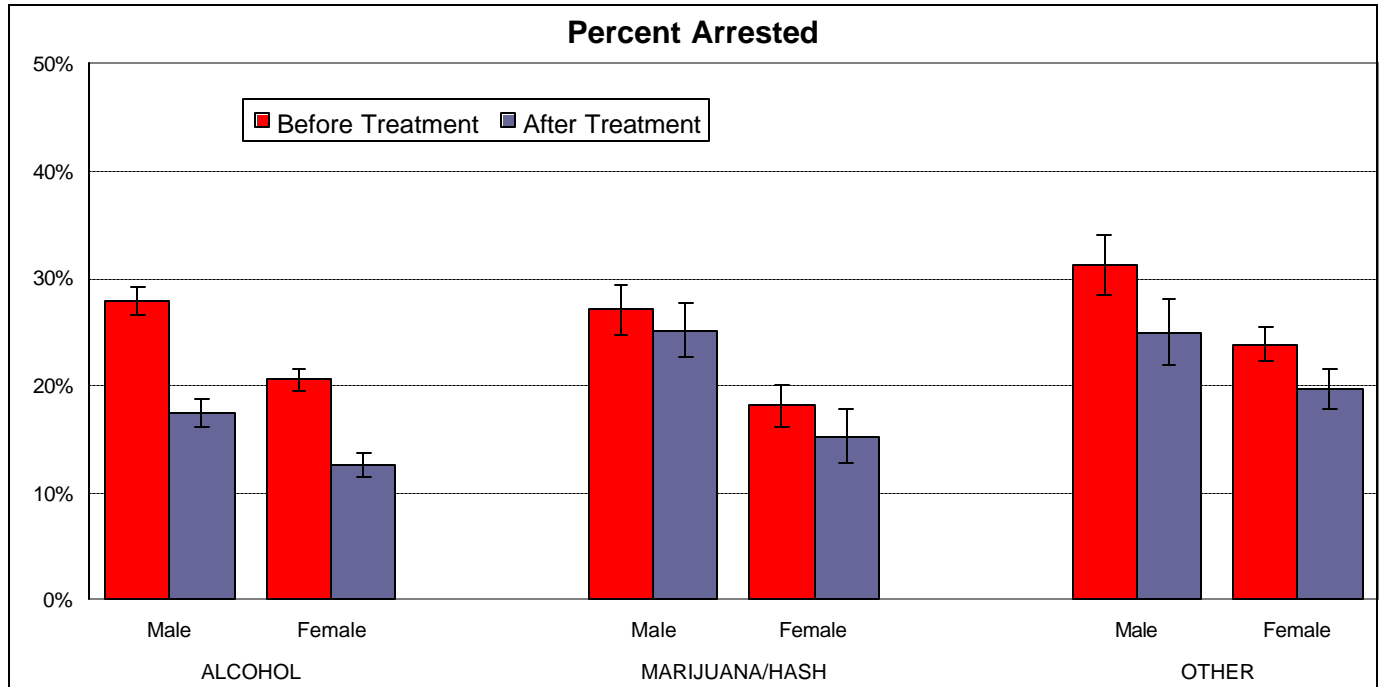
Male service recipients in all three groups had higher pre-treatment arrest rates than females, but male and female arrest rates changed at about the same rate in all three substance categories.

Pre-treatment arrest rates were highest in the 18-34 age group for alcohol and marijuana/hash, but were highest in the 13-17 age group for other drugs. Young people in the 13-17 age group who were involved with alcohol and other drugs experienced no change in post-treatment arrest rates, and arrest rates for people in this age group involved with marijuana/hashish actually increased after treatment.

Among individuals involved with alcohol or other drugs, residents of Chittenden County had higher pre-treatment arrest rates than residents of other regions of the state. Among individuals involved with marijuana/hashish, residents of more rural regions of Vermont had higher pre-treatment arrest rates than residents of other regions of the state. There were no significant differences between Chittenden County and more rural areas in change in arrest rates for any of the substances.

We look forward to your questions, comments and suggestions for further analysis to [pip@ddmhs.state.vt.us](mailto:pip@ddmhs.state.vt.us) or 802-241-2638.

# Arrests Before and After Treatment For Substance Abuse Service Recipients by Primary Substance In Vermont: FY 2000



Analysis is based on data provided by OADAP and the Department of Public Safety. Because these data sets do not share unique person identifiers, Probabilistic Population Estimation was used to determine the number of individuals shared across data sets (with 95% confidence intervals).

Change Ratio is calculated by dividing the arrest rate after treatment by the arrest rate before treatment.

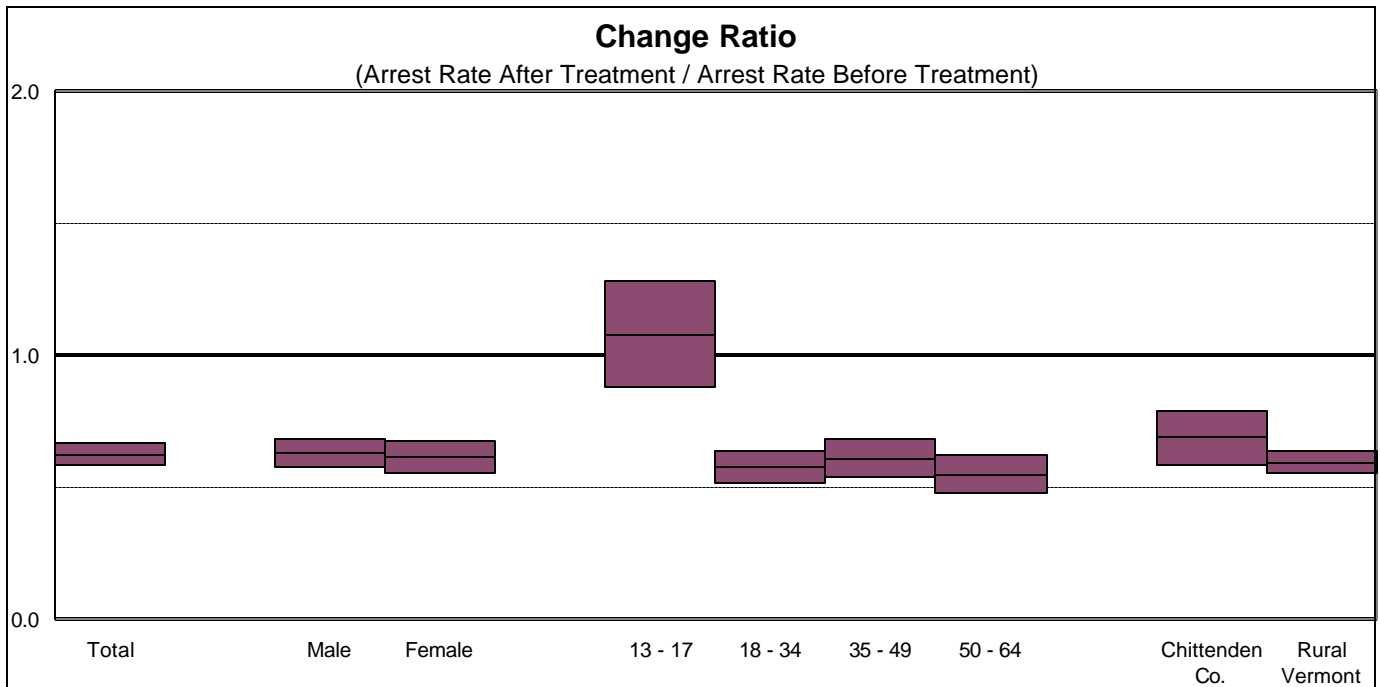
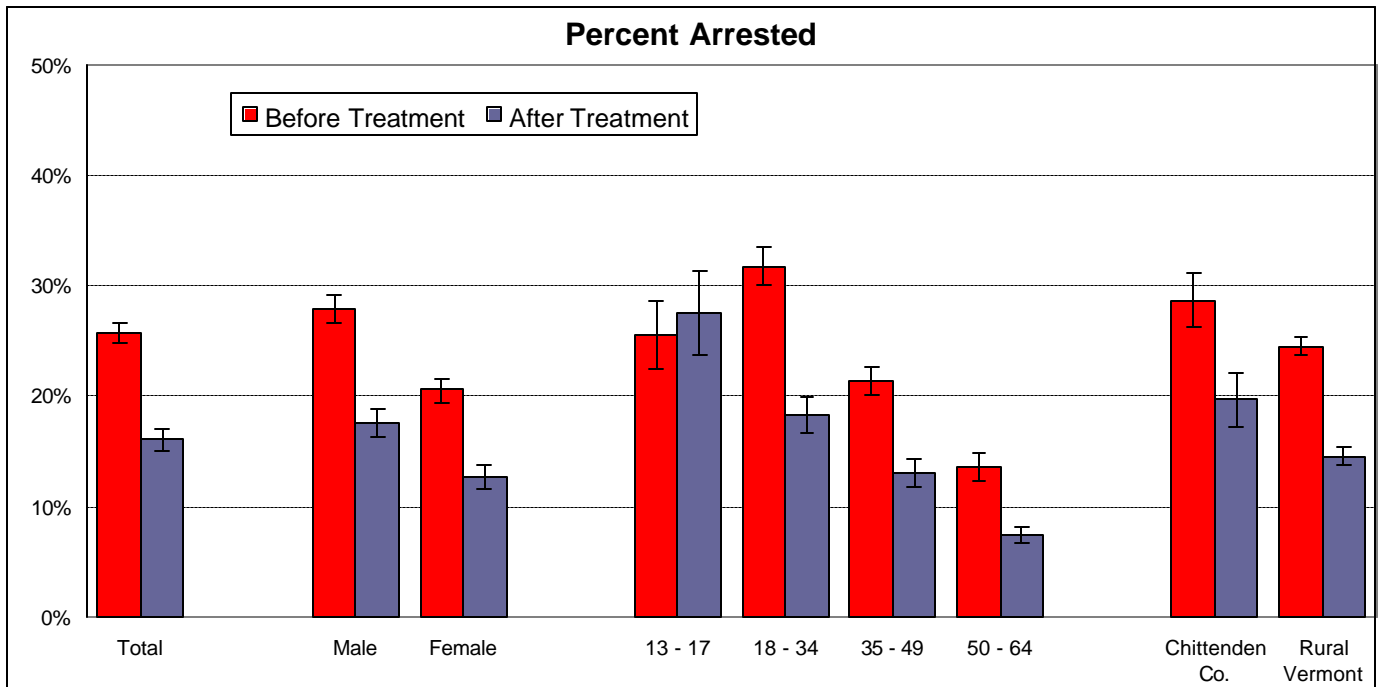
Other drugs include heroin (33%), cocaine/crack (30%), other opiates/synthetics (19%), and other substances (18%).

# ALCOHOL

## Arrests Before and After Treatment

### For Substance Abuse Service Recipients

### In Vermont: FY 2000



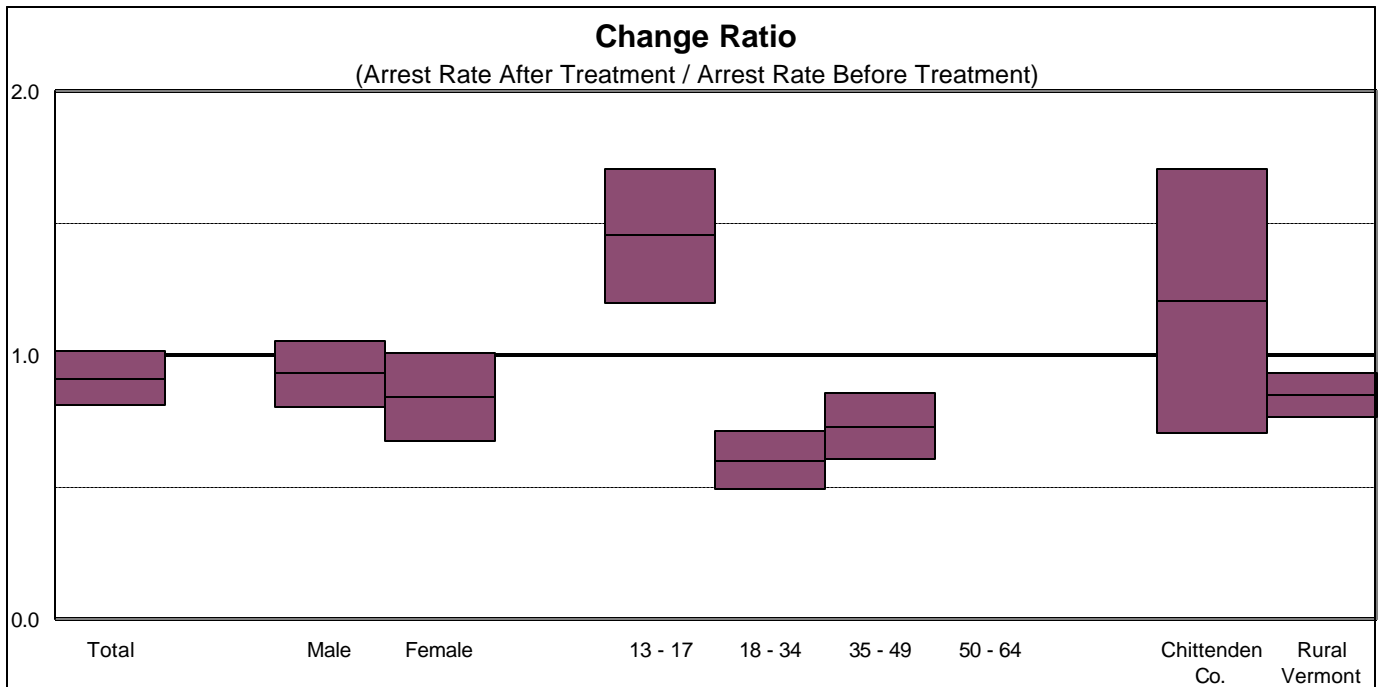
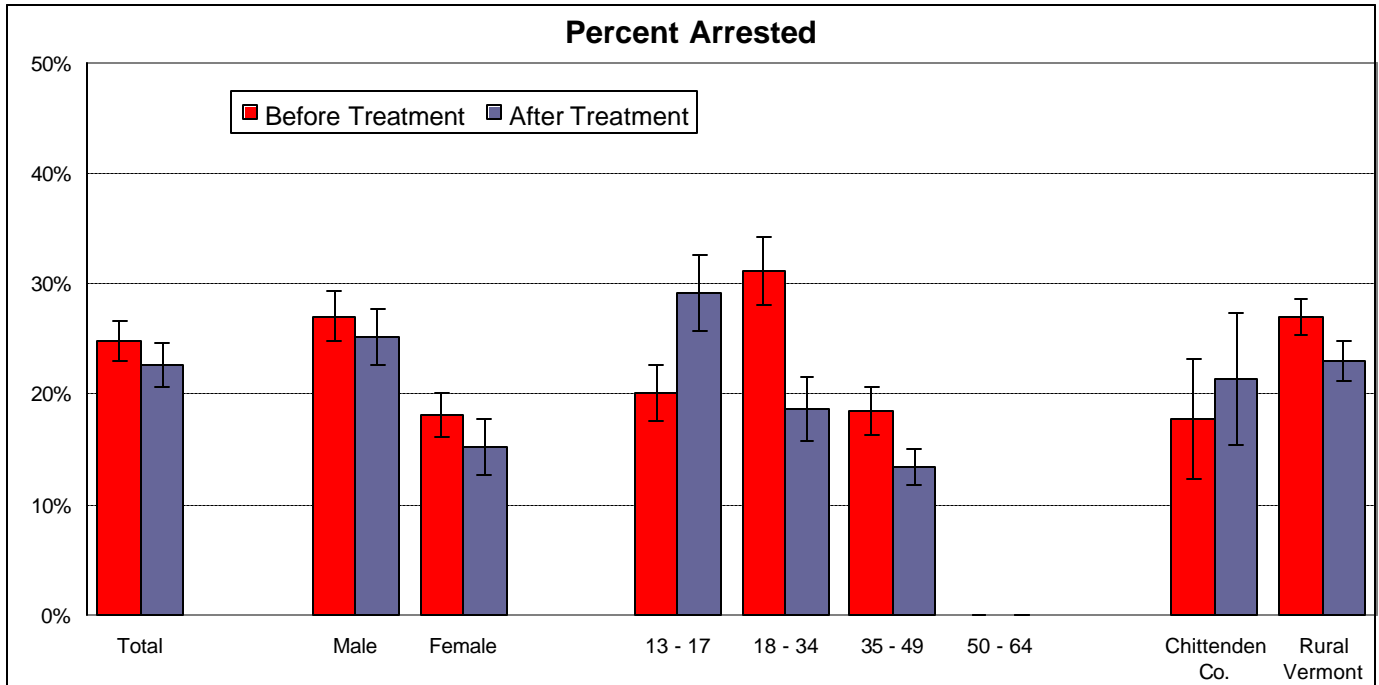
Analysis is based on data provided by OADAP and the Department of Public Safety. Because these data sets do not share unique person identifiers, Probabilistic Population Estimation was used to determine the number of individuals shared across data sets (with 95% confidence intervals).

Change Ratio is calculated by dividing the arrest rate after treatment by the arrest rate before treatment.

Other drugs include heroin (33%), cocaine/crack (30%), other opiates/synthetics (19%), and other substances (18%).

# MARIJUANA/HASH

## Arrests Before and After Treatment For Substance Abuse Service Recipients In Vermont: FY 2000



Analysis is based on data provided by OADAP and the Department of Public Safety. Because these data sets do not share unique person identifiers, Probabilistic Population Estimation was used to determine the number of individuals shared across data sets (with 95% confidence intervals).

Change Ratio is calculated by dividing the arrest rate after treatment by the arrest rate before treatment.

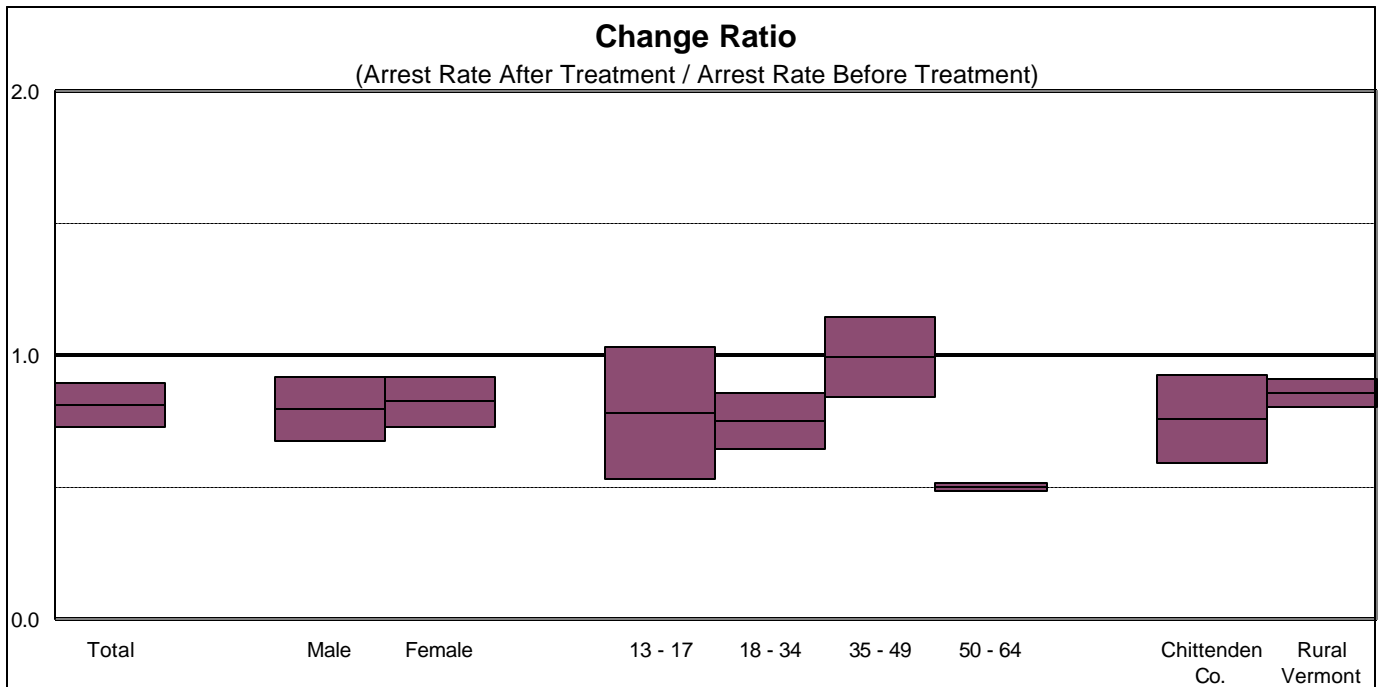
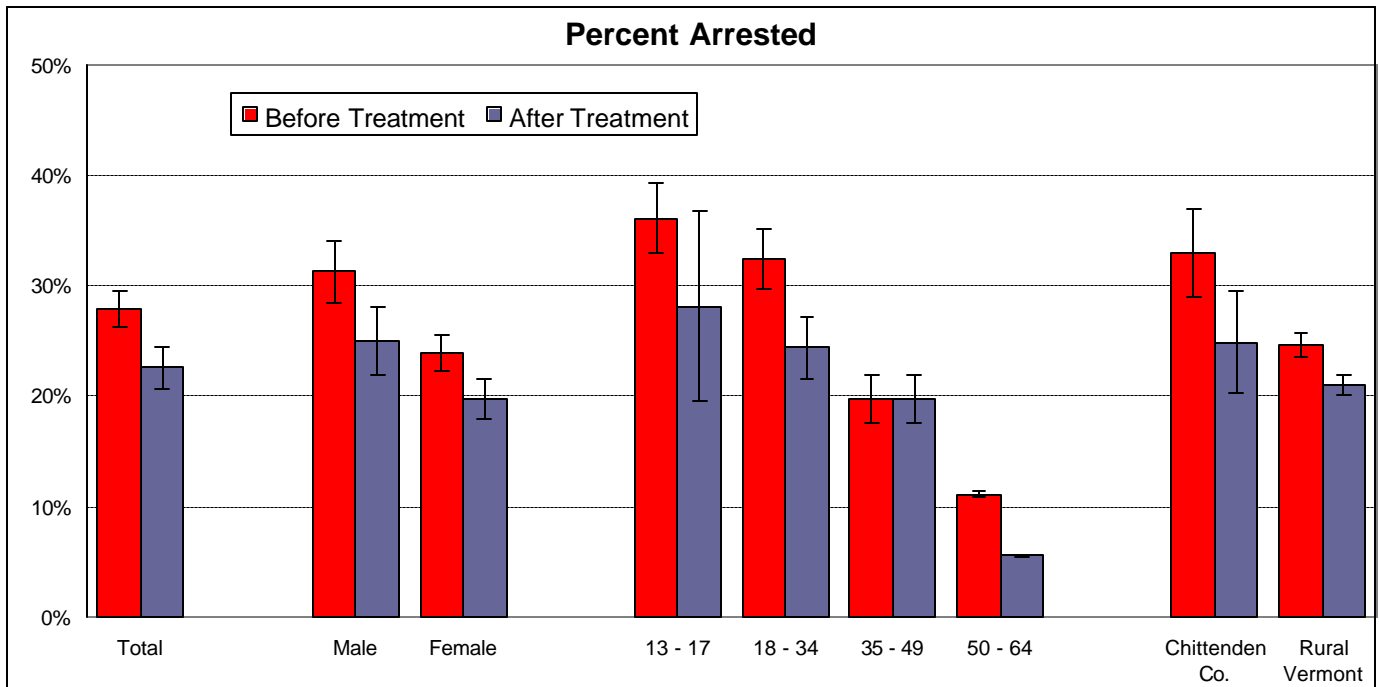
Other drugs include heroin (33%), cocaine/crack (30%), other opiates/synthetics (19%), and other substances (18%).

# OTHER DRUGS

## Arrests Before and After Treatment

### For Substance Abuse Service Recipients

### In Vermont: FY 2000



Analysis is based on data provided by OADAP and the Department of Public Safety. Because these data sets do not share unique person identifiers, Probabilistic Population Estimation was used to determine the number of individuals shared across data sets (with 95% confidence intervals).

Change Ratio is calculated by dividing the arrest rate after treatment by the arrest rate before treatment.

Other drugs include heroin (33%), cocaine/crack (30%), other opiates/synthetics (19%), and other substances (18%).

# **Arrests Before and After Treatment For Substance Abuse Service Recipients by Primary Substance In Vermont: FY 2000**

	Alcohol				Marijuana/Hash				Other Drugs			
	Number Served	Arrested Before Treatment	Arrested After Treatment	Change Ratio	Number Served	Arrested Before Treatment	Arrested After Treatment	Change Ratio	Number Served	Arrested Before Treatment	Arrested After Treatment	Change Ratio
Total	3,768 ± 16	26% ± 1%	16% ± 1%	0.62 ± 0.04	893 ± 6	25% ± 2%	23% ± 2%	0.91 ± 0.10	599 ± 4	28% ± 2%	23% ± 2%	0.81 ± 0.08
Male	2,666 ± 14	28% ± 1%	17% ± 1%	0.63 ± 0.05	664 ± 5	27% ± 2%	25% ± 3%	0.93 ± 0.12	327 ± 3	31% ± 3%	25% ± 3%	0.80 ± 0.12
Female	1,102 ± 7	21% ± 1%	13% ± 1%	0.62 ± 0.06	230 ± 2	18% ± 2%	15% ± 3%	0.84 ± 0.17	272 ± 2	24% ± 2%	20% ± 2%	0.82 ± 0.10
13 - 17	290 ± 4	26% ± 3%	28% ± 4%	1.08 ± 0.20	392 ± 5	20% ± 3%	29% ± 3%	1.45 ± 0.25	49 ± 1	36% ± 3%	28% ± 9%	0.78 ± 0.25
18 - 34	1,687 ± 11	32% ± 2%	18% ± 2%	0.58 ± 0.06	403 ± 3	31% ± 3%	19% ± 3%	0.60 ± 0.11	335 ± 3	32% ± 3%	24% ± 3%	0.75 ± 0.11
35 - 49	1,488 ± 10	21% ± 1%	13% ± 1%	0.61 ± 0.07	93 ± 1	18% ± 2%	13% ± 2%	0.73 ± 0.13	197 ± 2	20% ± 2%	20% ± 2%	1.00 ± 0.15
50 - 64	303 ± 3	14% ± 1%	7% ± 1%	0.55 ± 0.07	5 ± <.1	0% ± 0%	0% ± 0%	N/A	18 ± 0.4	11% ± 0.2%	6% ± 0.1%	0.50 ± 0.02
Chittenden Co.	1,106 ± 11	29% ± 2%	20% ± 3%	0.69 ± 0.11	214 ± 4	18% ± 5%	21% ± 6%	1.21 ± 0.50	233 ± 3	33% ± 4%	25% ± 5%	0.76 ± 0.17
Rural Vermont	2,661 ± 11	25% ± 1%	15% ± 1%	0.59 ± 0.04	679 ± 5	27% ± 2%	23% ± 2%	0.85 ± 0.08	366 ± 2	25% ± 1%	21% ± 1%	0.85 ± 0.05

Analysis is based on data provided by OADAP and the Department of Public Safety. Because these data sets do not share unique person identifiers, Probabilistic Population Estimation was used to determine the number of individuals shared across data sets (with 95% confidence intervals).

Change Ratio is calculated by dividing the arrest rate after treatment by the arrest rate before treatment.

Other drugs include heroin (33%), cocaine/crack (30%), other opiates/synthetics (19%), and other substances (18%).